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EXPAND CROATIAN INDUSTRY;
ZAGREB PLAN PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

5-YEAR PROJECTS NEAR COMPLETION -- Zagreb, Narodni List, 1 Jan 52

Two thirds of the national income of Croatia is created by industry. The number of people engaged in nonagricultural pursuits has increased from a prewar 28 percent to about 40 percent. The 300,000 new workers in industry are former farmers who entered industry for the first time after the liberation. At present, the most important projects called for by the Five-Year Plan are nearing completion. These are the Sisak Ironworks, the Vinodol Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Textile Combine in Sinj, and the new shops in the "Rade Koncar" and "Prvomajeka" factories, which are to assure the further economic development of Croatia and the other Yugoslav republics.

In 6 postwar years, Croatia has produced such precision equipment as photographic equipment, measuring instruments, computing machines, etc. The "Jugovinil" Plastics Factory, fifth largest plastics factory in the world, is in operation in Croatia. The "Rade Koncar" Factory, the Sisak Ironworks, the "Djuro Djakovic" Factory, and the "Jugovinil" Factory produce 10 percent of the industrial goods produced in Yugoslavia. About 25 percent of Yugoslav petroleum, 21 percent of its water power, about 10 percent of its coal, 26 percent of its forest areas, and 23 percent of its timber are in Croatia. Only Bosnia-Herzegovina ranks higher in forest areas and timber reserves. Croatia has the richest deposits of bauxite.

If production in 1947 is taken as 100, production and refining of petroleum in 1951 were 535; production of pig iron, 380; machine construction 320; and electric power, 168. The Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled and even exceeded in the production of cast iron, cut lumber, iron castings, and coal.

The industrialization of Croatia is best evidenced by its machine building industry, which includes 22 factories. They represent the last word in technology and are currently producing equipment without which the further industrialization of Yugoslavia would not be possible. About 70 new products have

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been produced by the machine building industry in the last 5 years, including equipment for the petroleum and ferrous metallurgy industries, installations for blast and Martin open-hearth furnaces, various types of lathe benches, generators, and transformers. The "Prvomajska" Factory alone produces almost 15 billion dinars' worth of products.

In 1952, blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons of pig iron, and two Siemens-Martin furnaces, which are to produce 90,000 tons of steel, castings, etc., are to be completed at the Sisak Ironworks.

Using crude petroleum which is still imported, Croatian petroleum refineries fill 90 percent of the domestic requirements for various petroleum derivatives. Four years ago, the refineries were able to fill only 12 percent of the requirements. The refineries in Rijeka, Sisak, and Bosanski Brod produce almost all the derivatives obtained in ordinary petroleum processing. Equipment is now being built which will make possible the production of new derivatives.

Engineers have estimated that Yugoslav rivers could annually produce about 40 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, or four times as much power as Yugoslav coal mines can produce. A large share of this potential water power is in Croatia.

In 1951, the production of electric power in Croatia was about 30 percent higher than before the war, made possible by increasing the capacity of existing hydroelectric and thermal power plants and the construction of some small electric power plants. The Vinodol Hydroelectric Power Plant and the Konjscina Thermal Power Plant, now nearing completion, will rapidly increase the electric power supply in Croatia.

Significant results have also been attained in light industry, as evidenced by the "Jugovinil" Factory. If work continues normally, the Cotton Yarn Factory the "Dalmatinka" Thread Factory in Sinj are to be put in operation, so Croatia's first yarn and thread will reach local markets in 1952.

ZAGREB FAIR TO OPEN 13 SEPTEMBER -- Belgrade, Borba, 8 Jan 52

The annual Zagreb Fair is to be held from 13 to 28 September 1952. The administration of the fair has already received numerous requests from abroad in connection with the fair. The British desire to exhibit their products in a separate section. US firms expect to exhibit in greater numbers than heretofore.

Domestic and foreign visitors as well as exhibitors believe the Zagreb Fair has become an international fair which is to be much more commercial in character than earlier fairs held in Zagreb.

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